VEEKLY STATE SENTINEL ENTINEL BUILDINGS. Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20,

INGHAM & DOUGHTY, Proprietors, TERMS OF WEEKLY SENTINEL. ty copies to one address, and two to the maker

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tely, the extra copies will not be sent.

POSTAGE. The postage on the Wackly State Sentinel, and ma or one year, is as follows:

THE DAILY SENTINEL fifty cents a month, or six dollars a year. ptions invariably in advance. Address

Select Miscellany.

BINGRAM & DOUGHTY, Indianapolis.

Kidd, the Colonial Pirate.

ging, there had been loud complaints in the city istrate. hat even privateers at St. Malo's and Dunkirk "Aha, my fine fellow, cried the latter, "we've raused less molestation to trade than any other got you. ployed in the charnel, in the Atlantic, and in this extraordinary proceeding?" he Mediterranean. The Indian ocean meanhile swarmed with pirates, of whose rapacity and stances of the murder you have committed.' en, it was said, came from our North American savant, aghast. blonies, and carried back to those Colonies the "Or at least the crime in which you were an poils gained by crime. Adventurers, who durst accompli show themselves in the Thames, found a endy market for their ill-gotten spices and stuffs it New York. Even the Puritans of New Engenjoy abundantly and cheaply the produce of port of the discovery, duly sealed, signed and at-Indian looms and Chinese tea plantations.

In 1695, Richard Coote, Earl of Bellamont, an rish peer, who sat in the British House of Com- laugh. ns, was appointed Governor of New York and Westminister some tyrannical acts done by Whigs | boat in which she was discovered?" at Dublin, and particularly the execution, if it is not rather too much to be called murder, of Gafney. Before Bellamont sailed for America, Wil- head to foot?" hase abuses, and because I believe you to be such a man." Bellamout exerted himself to ustify the high opinion which the King had ned of him. It was soon known at New York hat the Governor who had just arrived from England, was bent on the suppression of piracy, and some colonists, in whom he placed great confidence, suggested to him what they may perhaps have thought the best mode of attaining that ob

There was then in the settlement a veteran nariner named William Kidd. He had passed nost of his life on the waves, had distinguished nimself by his seamanship, and had opportunities of showing his valor in action with the exasperated judge. French, and had retired on a competence. No hip of forty or fifty guns, to clear the Indian Ocean of the whole race. The brigantines of Egyptian mummy?"

"A mummy!" explained the judge. hem were large; one man-of-war which in the more than defray the charges of the expedition.

Bellamont was charmed with this plan and recomnended it to the King. The King referred it to the Admiralty. The Admiralty raised difficulties "I will forgive everything." he interrupted seeding is proposed. It then occurred to Bella-date of a person's death." mont that his favorite scheme might be carried into effect without any cost to the State. A few blunder, gave up the mummy, but he never heard ablic spirited men might easily fit out a priva- the last of the story. eer which would make the Arabian Gulf and the Bay of Bengal secure highways for trade. He wrote to his friends in England, imploring,

remonstrating, complaining of their lamentable want of public spirit. Six thousand pounds would be enough. That sum would be repaid, and resaid with large interest, from the sale of prizes, and an inestimable benefit would be conferred on the kingdom and on the world. His urgency succeeded. Shrewsbury and Romney contributed Oxford, though, as First Lord of

the Admirality, he had been unwilling to send Kidd to the Indian Ocean with a King's ship, consented to subscribe a thousand pounds. Somers Montgomery is situated on the Alabama river sul scribed another thousand. A ship, called the about 450 miles above Mobile. It contains 10,-Adventure Galley, was equipped in the port of London, and Kidd took command, he carried with tractive and tasteful little cities that I have ever him, besides the ordinary letters of marque, a met with. The streets are broad and well kept, com nission under the Great Seal, empowering the walks are shaded with continuous foliage, him te seize pirates, and to take them to some and the buildings are all substantial, and, in place where they might be dealt with according to many instances, costly. There are some private

the gains of the adventure, which was paid into the treasury. With the claim of merchants to have back the property of which they had been characteristic feature of all these residences is

was at that time so hot that Kidd could not ob- the number of inhabitants. tain his full complement of hands on the Thames. He crossed the Atlantic, visited New York, and and in July reached the coast of Madagascar.

It is possible that Kidd may at first have meant mind. He found himself in a sea which was constantly traversed by rich and defenceless merchant ships, and he had to determine whether he would plunder those ships or protect them. The gain which might be made by plundering them was immense, and might be snatched without the so strong that reasonable doubts may be enterparatively small. Such as they were they could be got only by first fighting with desperate rufthen by instituting proceedings and obtaining a

Kidd soon threw off the character of a privateer and became a pirate. He established friendly communications and exchanged arms and ammunition with the most notorious of rovers whom his commission authorized him to destroy, and

He began by robbing Mussulmans, and speedily proceeded from Mussulmans to Arthonians, and from Armenians to Portuguese. Del Adto two hundred pounds each, and that the captain's share of the spoil would have enabled him antry. His prisoners were tied up and beaten purposes. A large portion of them are young with naked outlasses, in order to extort information about their concealed hoards. One of his young men in the ordinary walks of life.

am a dog, but it was you that have made me so." Requisitions have been made for several thou-News traveled very slowly from the eastern sand more, in view of hostile appearances at the seas to England But in August 1698, it was North. I had a conversation with Governor known in England that the adventure galley. Moore, of this State, last evening, on this very from which so much had been hoped, was the subject. He had just sent to the printer a proclaterror of the merchants of Surat and of the villa- mation calling for 3,000 volunteers, and was exgers of the const of Malabar. It was thought pecting an immediate response from the people. probable that Kidd would carry his booty to some I asked him without ceremony his opinion re colony. Orders were therefore sent from White specting the probabilities of an early collision. hall to the Governors of the trans-marine posses-sessions of the crown, directing them to be on as frankly that the matter rested with the United the watch for him. He, meanwhile, having burnt States go rernment. The Confederate States, he his ship and dismissed most of his men-who said, would not strike the first blow, but would easily found bertles in the sloops of other pirates | wait patiently for a peaceful or warlike issue, as -returned to New York with the means, as he Mr. Lincoln chose. Aggression would be considflattered himself, of making his peace and living in splendor. He had fabricated a long romance, If the United States war vessels undertake to reto which Bellamont, naturally unwilling to be inforce Sumter or Pickens, or to blockade any lieve that he had been duped, and had been the Southern port, they will be resisted, the act would means of duping others, was at first disposed to be considered aggressive, and the fight will begin. listen with favor. But the truth soon came out. He did not seem to be impressed with the proba The Governor did his duty firmly and Kidd was bility of a general civil war, however, but to anplaced in close confinement till orders arrived ticipate, rather, a fight or two at the forts, or at

INDIANA STATE SENTINET.

VOL. XX. NO. 49

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1,139.

A Learned Judge.

One of the first mummies brought into Europe from the East gave rise to a most dramatic adventure. About a hundred years ago, an antiquary, returning from Grand Cairo, brought a mummy with him, presumed to be at least three thousand six hundred years old. Our savant, tired of the diligences in which he had been travelling from Marseilles, took a barge at Fontain bleau, which landed him safe and sound at Port 13 cents. St. Bernard. Eager to see his family, he had his 25 cents. effects loaded on a litter, but left his precious nummy in the bottom of the boat. The customhouse officer, on opening it, discovered a box of a strange shape and aspect. Suspecting it to contain contraband goods, he had it opened. What a speciable! A woman swathed in linen bandages from head to foot! No doubt this was a wretched victim strangled to a jenious lover or a grasping heir. The commissary of police was instantly sent for, and made his appearance, flanked by two surgeons as skilful as himself in archmotogy. The crime was recognized, a report made of it, and the body transported to the Lord Macaulay's Account of Captain Morgue, that the friends might come and identity it. It is presumed that none of these We extract the following from the fifth volume made their appearance. Our learned traveler, of Macauley's History of England, which has the next day, bethought himself of his greatest curiosity. He flew to the boat, when the learned commissary and three minions of the Some years before, while the war was still law seized him, and dragged him before the mag-

"Will your Honor favor mewith the reason of "It remains for you, sir, to explain the circum elty faithful stories were told. Many of these "Murder that I have committed!" cried the

may draw their own deductions therefrom.

been taken, although the limitation for bids does

not expire for some weeks yet. This loan is se-

cured by the export duty on cotton, which amounts

to 1/8 per cent. per pound, and is to be paid in ten

years. The South exports about 4,000,000 bales

redeem the bonds. When the money obtained by

this loan is used up, they expect to be in a condition to enjoy the benefits of a regular revenue

sufficient to meet all the expenses of government.

An intelligent person can easily divine, with

These are variously estimated at from \$12,000,

the aid of a few days' observation, the moving

and misrepresentation have ruled the day, and

which excels in misunderstanding the true posi-

nto the field the armed legions of the North to

march southward and desolate their homes. They

party may be mistaken for the pervading senti-

call into the field for hostile purposes.

on columns might be written.

other week .- New York Herald, 20th.

There is but one feeling here in regard to ex-

000 to \$20,000,000 per annum.

"Good heavens!" said the learned man, "your worship is dreaming." "No, sir, you'll find me wide awake, to your , who in sanctimonious austerity surpassed cost. The eye of justice never closes. Did not even their brethren of Scotland, were accused of my officers discover the body of your victim, coaniving at the wickedness which enabled them strangled and shut up in a box? Here's the re-

"Is that all?" said the antiquary, with a hearty "Hardened ruffin!" cried the Judge. "Do you Massachusetts. He was a man of eminently fair indulge in levity with the shadow of a crime so mracter, upright, courageous and independent. black hanging over your head? Now, sir, look hough a decided Whig, he had distinguished me in the face, and answer the questions I shall self by bringing before the Parliament at put. By whom was that young girl placed in the "By myself, sir," he replied.
"Who swathed her with linen bandages from

of cotton yearly, which will yield a revenue of over \$2,000,000 as a sinking fund with which to liam spoke strongly to him about the freebooting, which was the disgrace of the colonies. "I send you, my Lord, to New York." he said, "because crime." "The expression is rather strong, sir," said the

"The deed is heinous," said the judge. "How old was this girl?" "About nineteen years." was the reply "Of what country?" continued the judge. "Memphis, I think," said the antiquary. "When did her death take place?"

"About three thousand six hundred years ago." "Prisoner! how dare you indulge in this mis placed levity?" exclaimed the judge. "I am not joking, sir. I assure you the deceased lived in the reign of one of the Pha-"I'll put the handcuffs on you, rascal," said the

man knew the eastern seas better. He was per- pleasantry has been carried too far. And let me fectly acquainted with all the haunts of the pi-rates who prowled between the Cape of Good rant man that ever sat upon the bench. Where Hope and the Straits of Malacca; and he would were you brought up that you haven't even susrtake if he were entrusted with a single pected that for two days you have been holding an investigation on the pretended murder of an

"Of course, sir," said the antiquary, "and if royal navy would hardly rank fourth rate, would you had conducted your examination properly ensily deal with them all in succession, and the lawful spoils of the enemies of mankind would de D——, a member of the Academy of In-

"I will forgive everything," he interrupted such as are perpetually raised by public boards "Give me my mummy, and try in future to obtain experts who will come a little nearer than the worse, from the established course of pro-The magistrate, very much mortified at his

Political.

Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press. A Letter from Montgomery.

Since I have been here, in the capital of Confederate States, as you will readily believe, I have been busy with novelty and observation. A brief description of the seat of government may not be uninteresting to your readers, and for their gratification I will devote a few words to it. residences that would decorate Fort street, and Whatever right the King might have to the throw into the shade the finest efforts of your ar-

goods found in the possession of the malefactors, chitects. Many of these cost from fifty to sevengranted, by letters patent, to the persons who ty-five thousand dollars. Between them all there had been at the expense of fitting out the expe- was much difficulty in deciding upon a residence dition, reserving to himself only one teath part of for President Davis, but a modest mansion was robbed, His Majesty, of course, did not interfere. He granted away, and could grant away, no rights which is general throughout the city, and productive of ample limits to the corporation, twice The press for sailors to man the royal navy is in dimensions equal to northern cities of which

Here, if anywhere, the basis of Southern senti there found volunteers in abundance. At length, in Fei vary, 1697, he sailed for the Hudson with for the acquirement of correct information. My route of travel has been through the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, to act in accordance with his instructions. But and I have of course taken pains to acquire a on the subject of piracy he held the notions which were then common in the North American colonies, and most of his crew were of the same result. That result is of course Union sentiment

rewards for protecting the lawful trade were com-At Memphis, and through the western part of fire eating doctrines are very prevalent, but in the that abolition sentiment was not to be thought of, and that if an abolitionist dared to show his head he would be hung without judge or jury, but that

the same way; but when you once cross the line made war on those peaceful traders whom he was of the Confederate States you have plunged into a torrent which brooks no opposition To talk of a Union or reconstruction in that locality is to indulge in dreams and chimeras. The people are full of their new independence, and completely venture Galley took such quantities of cotton and fired at the thought of coercion from Lincoin's silk, sugar and coffee, cinnamon and pepper, that government. Troops are gathering by thousands, the very fore mast nen received from a hundred and this city is full of uniforms en route for Pensacola. A company of Georgia volunteers came in on the same train which brought me to the to live at home as an opulent gentleman. With city, and I can safely say that I never saw such the rapacity, Kidd had the cruelty of his odious calling. He burned houses, he masacreed peasgentlemen of means and position, and the rest are

crew, whom he had called a dog, was provoked | There are now at Pensacola, and on the road into exclaiming, in an agony of remorse, "Yes, I thither, between 5,000 and 10,000 of these troops.

pension of hostilities thereafter.

The country is kept alive by flying rumors respecting the movements of the United States and the Confederate Commissioners—The Gage of War Thrown forces, and just now everything is in commotion Down and Accepted. on account of the news of the sailing of war vessels from New York. People are looking for a

The following is the correspondence between fight daily, and you may imagine the state of ex. the Secretary of State and the Commissioners citement which exists. The intensity of feeling from the Conferate States: I can not well describe. Nothing comes up to it MESSES FORSYTH AND CRAWFORD TO MR. SEWARD,

except the assertion of a very intelligent and OPENING NEGOTIATION AND STATING THE CASE. moderate gentleman, who said to me in conver-WASHINGTON CITT, March 12, 1861. sation, "Sir, there is not a man in the South, Hon, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United

young or old, who will not shoulder a musket | States: and fight for his country on the battle-field, rather | Sin-The undersigned have been duly accredthan see Northern aggression gain one inch of foothold on our soil." This feeling is not confined, as Lincoln men and Republican newspapers of the United States, and in pursuance of their would have the Northern people believe, to politi- instructions have now the honor to acquaint you cians and bar room loungers. It pervades the with that fact, and to make known, through you, very heart of the people, and I have yet to find a to the President of the United States, the objects

dissentient voice in the second States. Right or of their presence in this Capital. wrong-and you and your readers are free to de Seven States of the late Federal Union having, cide for yourselves on that point—the feeling is in the exercise of the inherent right of every free among the masses—in the household and by the people to change or reform their political instituhome fireside, where it is rapidly growing to an animosity which is to be ineradicable. Under withdrawn from the United States and re-assumed such circumstances, the idea of a reconstruction the attributes of sovereign power delegated to it, of the Union is simply puerile. The seceded have formed a Government of their own. The States will never go back. Under the same circumstances, coercion is pure folly. The men of tion, de facto and de jure, and possess a Governthe of the South will fight to extremities. These ment perfect in all its parts and endowed with all

are facts which the most stubborn must acknowl- the means of self-support. edge the moment they become acquainted with With a view to a speedy adjustment of all questhe real sentiment of the South, and people tions growing out of this political separation, upon You may depend upon it that Mr. Lincoln has such terms of amity and good will as the respective interests, geographical contiguity and future a task before him, the moment he attempts co- welfare of the two nations may render necessary, ercion or reconstruction, which a more fearless the undersigned are instructed to make to the man might shrink from. If the former, he lights the fires of a voicano, and if the latter, he attacks a mountain which a mole might as easily demolish. Thus rules the sentiment at the pres-ent time. What it will be some years hence, States carnestly desire a peaceful solution of these events must decide. Of their entire ability to sustain a government in its fullest sense, no Southern man entertains a doubt. The assertion southern man entertains a doubt. The assertion

that they can not support the expenses excites a smile, and I am constrained to say with some The undersigned have now the honor, in obereason, as matters now stand, for there are men dience to the instructions of their Government, to of every grade and position who are throwing request you to appoint as early a day as possible themselves and their fortunes into the breach to in exter that they may present to the President of meet the exigencies of the case. For present use they have the revenues of the custom-house and the objects of the mission with which they the \$15,000,000 loan, of which \$5,000,000 have are charged. We are, very respectfully, sir,

JOHN FORSTTH, MARTIN J. CRAWFORD, THE REPLY OF MR. SEWARD.

MEMORANDUM. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, March 15, 1861. Mr. John Forsyth, of the State of Alabama, and Mr. Martin J. Crawford, of the State of Georgia, on the 11th inst., through the kind offices of a distinguished Senator, submitted to the Secretary of State their desire for an unofficial

apon exclusively public considerations, respectare now consummating the folly of which we On the 13th inst, while the Secretary was prehave been guilty. It would be difficult to say ceupied, Mr. A. D. Banks, of Virginia, called at this department and was received by the assistant tion of their opponents-the South towards the Secretary, to whom he delivered a sealed commu-North, or the North towards the South. It is nication, which he had been charged by Messrs. the universal belief here that the whole Northern Forsyth and Crawford to present to the Secretary

country is arrayed in arms, and swarming with bayonets, which are to be dyed in blood, at the in person. In that communication, Messrs, Forsyth and call of Abraham Lincoln. People look at me Crawford inform the Secretary of State that they with astonishment when I tell them the note of have been duly accredited by the Government of preparation is yet to be sounded which is to call the Confederate States of America as Commissioners to the Government of the United States and they set forth the objects of their attendance believe that the volunteer militia in our section at Washington. They observe that seven States is in active service—that the roll of the drum and of the American Union, in the exercise of a right the shrill notes of the fife are familiar sounds, inherent in every free people, have withdrawn, and that war is inevitable from the aggressive through conventions of their people, from the spirit of the Republican party. You will readily United States, re-assumed the attributes of sovereign power, and formed a government of their own, and that those Confederate States now con ment-how the ravings of such men as Greeley, Garrison, Giddings, and others, who, like demons of discord, hover close to the seat of power, and and possess a government perfect in all its parts, and fully endowed with all the means of self supstitute an independent nation de facto and de jure,

promulgate their heresies unchecked, may be nisconstrued into the voice of the people, and port. Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford, in their aforeresult in the wholesale condemnation of innocent and guilty. It is believed that the whole North the Secretary that, with a view to a speedy adsaid communication, thereupon proceed to inform s one vast sea of abolitionism, seeking no end justment of all questions growing out of the pobut the downfall of slavery, desiring no happier litical separation thus assumed, upon such terms brethren in defence of the dogma which has of amity and good will as the respective interparted them forever. That a Northern man is ests, geographical contiguity, and the future welthis idea, is an anomaly which grows out of kin- necessary, they are instructed to make to the Government of the United States overtures for fred misconception at the North, to which I shall the opening of negotiations, assuring this Government that the President, Congress and people of I have been so fortunate as to find a powerful the Confederate States earnestly desire a peace ally in my Southern crusade in favor of Northern ful solution of these great questions, and that i principles and opinions. This is nobody more is neither their interest nor their wish to make nor less than the Commissary General of the any demand that is not founded in strictest jus-Confederate States, Colonel Eckols, of Montgom- tice, nor do any act to injure their late confederery, who, unknown to any body, has been for ates.

three months at the North engaged in buying pro- After making these statements, Messrs Forsyth visions for the Southern army. He spent weeks and Crawford close their communication, as they at St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit and Cincinnati, and sav, in obedience to the instructions of their govhas just returned with half a million dollars' ernment, by requesting the Secretary of State to worth of provisions, for which he paid our farm-ers and produce merchants in hard cash. He is a they may present to the President of the United gentleman of shrewdness and intelligence, and States the credentials which they bear and the obhas caught the spirit of our Northern sentiment to a nicety. You may believe that I was surprised at finding him, on the occasion of our first meet at finding him, on the occasion of our first meet

ing on an Alabama river steamer, the center of a occurred, and the condition of political affairs listening circle, to whom he was declaiming in glowing terms of the warmth of sympathy which his attention has thus been directed, very he had found among Northern men, and the ab differently from the aspect in which they are presence of hostility, of military preparation, or of sented by Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford. He any coercionary measures whatever. Entirely sees in them not a rightful and accomplished revunknown, except from his unmistakable bearing olution and an independent nation, with an estabas a Southernor, he has been taken by the hand, lished government, but rather a perversion of a treated as a gentleman is always treated, and convinced beyond cavil that abolitionism and fanaticism have not yet swept away brotherly feeling, stitutional aggression upon the rights and the anor deluged with their waves the good sense and thority vested in the federal government, and judgment of an eminently sensible people. On hitherto benignly exercised, as from their very nature they always must be so exercised, for the maintenance of the Union, the preservation of Northern men are as much in the dark on an liberty, and the security, peace, welfare, happiequally important point, viz: the feeling of Southern men in regard to them and theirs. The opinion is very prevalent among you that a Northern Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford that he looks paman risks life and limb by coming into this countiently but confidently for the cure of evils which try and using Northern arguments, than which a have resulted from proceedings so unnecessary, greater mistake never was made. A man may so unwise, so unusual and so unnatural, not to ir talk what he chooses so long as he talks as a gentleman, with proper respect for himself and tried relations, with agencies unknown to and acthis listeners. I have yet to encounter the first word of incivility or rudeness, or even of contradiction, although I have never made a secret of my Northern extraction, nor confined myself to brethren in the other States, through the Contradiction of the people of those States, in co-operation with their brethren in the other States, through the Contradiction of the people of those States, in co-operation with their brethren in the other States, through the Contradiction of the people of those States, in co-operation with their brethren in the other States, through the Contradiction of the Constitution and laws but to regular and considerate action of the people of those States, in co-operation with their brethren in the other States, through the Contradiction of the Constitution and laws but to regular and considerate action of the people of those States, in co-operation with their brethren in the other States, through the Contradiction of the Constitution and laws but to regular and considerate action of the people of those States, in co-operation with their brethren in the other States, through the Contradiction of the Constitution and laws but to regular and considerate action of the people of those States, in co-operation with their brethren in the other States, through the contradiction of the Constitution and laws but to regular and considerate action of the contradiction of the Constitution and laws but to regular and considerate action of the contradiction of the Constitution and laws but to regular and considerate action of the contradiction of th

It is, however, the purpose of the Secretary of dangers of a battle or the delays of a trial. The tained whether they will go out of the compact of African slavery. In regard to the latter, I shall State on this occasion not to invite or engage in the United States. The leaven of disunion is not undertake a thankless championship, but will any discussion of these subjects, but simply to venture to assert, in unqualified terms, that, if set forth his reasons for declining to comply with our legion of hot philanthropists saw more with the request of Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford. finns who had rather be killed than taken, and Tennessee, it has gained a powerful hold, and their own eyes and look less upon hearsay, there On the 4th of March inst., the then newly would be a revolution which would swamp popular opinions and inaugurate a new order of politial the facts bearing on the present question, as being called to a severe reckoning might not naturally seem small to one who had seen many old buccaneers living in credit and comfort in New an army of turn-coats more powerful in numbers | Government, first delivering, in accordance with dress to the people of the United States. The Secretary of State respectfully submits a copy of isting difficulties, and that is resistance to the this address to Messrs, Forsyth and Crawford,

last. I have met with every sort of expression | A simple reference to it will be sufficient to the people intended to stay in the Union and last. I have met with every sort of expression A simple reference to it will be sufficient to maintain their institutions. Kentucky is much on the point. An educated man said to me, "the satisfy those gentlemen that the Secretary of men of the nation will be cut to pieces inch by State, guided by the principles therein announced, inch before they will submit." A refined and is prevented altogether from admitting or assumintelligent lady said, with a flushed face, "when ing that the States referred to by them have, in they talk of coercion I feel as though I could law or fact, withdrawn from the Federal Union, have the strength of ten thousand men in my or that they could do so in the manner described own feeble arm;" and a young fellow who were by Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford, or in any other his pantaloons inside his boots vowed that he felt | manner than with the consent and concert of the like the man who lost the end-board of his wagon people of the United States, to be given through and saw his apples all rolling down hill-"wanted a national convention, to be assembled in conforto hire somebody to swear for him." The will mity with the provisions of the Constitution of the for resistance is therefore ample. The means United States. Of course the Secretary of State consist of 21,000 troops who are now in the field can not act upon the assumption or in any way and ready for active service, and 21,000 more admit that the so-called Confederate States conwho have just been called for-making an army stitute a foreign power, with whom diplomatic re of 42,000 men, who are of the flower of the lations ought to be established.

country. To raise soldiers here is merely to say | Under these circumstances the Secretary of the word, and they rise like magic. Nothing State, whose official duties are confined, subject can equal it, and few would believe it without to the direction of the President, to the conductseeing it. I think you will find this communica- ing of the foreign relations of the country, and tion sufficiently long without further enlargement. do not at all embrace domestic questions, or The theme is a productive one, and columns up questions arising between the several States and the Federal Government is unable to THE DEFENCE OF WASHINGTON -The greatest comply with the request of Messrs Forsyth activity prevails throughout the city, in armories, & Crawford, to appoint a day on which arsenals and drill rooms, in recruiting and prepar. they may present the evidences of their authority ing troops for Washington. The Seventh reg. and the objects of their visit to the President of iment left yesterday afternoon. The Sixth, the United States. On the contrary, he is obliged Twelfth and Seventy-first will go to-morrow, to state to Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford that he Outside of the regular military organizations ten has no authority nor is he at liberty to recognize thousand men are enrolled and being nightly them as diplomatic agents, or hold correspond drilled for service. Among these new organization ence or other communication with them.

tious is Colonel Eilsworth's regiment, composed Finally, the Secretary of State would observe lay. Our merchants will find the uniforms. The spirit of perfect respect and candor towards men of this regiment have seen service, and will Mossrs. Forsyth and Crawford, and that portion be of great value to the government in this emer- of the people of the Union in whose name they gency. There will be ten thousand troops in present themselves before him, that he has cheer-Washington to night. Twenty thousand addi- fully submitted this paper to the President, who om the Admiralty that he should be sent to the mouth of the Mississippi, and a gradual sus- tional men can be thrown into that city in an- coincides generally in the views it expresses, and that these assurances expressed the intentions of We will meet them as Kentuckians should meet coln will now order out half a million, and that

cial intercourse with Messis Forsyth and Craw prominent members of that administration. This or a foot of land for a freeman to stand upon

ACCEPTING A SOLUTION BY THE SWORD. WASHINGTON, April 9, 1861. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States, Washington:

day at the department.

United States and the seven States lately of the sumed the official negotiation temporarily sus-Federal Union, but now separated from it by the pended, and sent their Secretary for a reply to sovereign will of their people, growing out of the their official note of March 12. people of the old and new governments, occupy these unofficial negotiations for peace. with the other, or they had to be rival and hostile March last, have the honor to be, nations. The government of the Confederate States had no hesitation in electing its choice in this alternative. Frankly and unreservedly, seeking the good of the people who had entrusted them with power, in the spirit of humanity, of the Christian civilization of the age, and of that Americanism which regards the true welfare and happiness of the people, the government of the Confederate States, among its first acts, commiseople of the two confederacies at heart. ently wedded to those fatal theories of construc- 10th day of April, 1861. Attest, tion of the federal Constitution always rejected by the statesmen of the South, and adhered to by those of the administration school, until they have produced their natural and often predicted a persistence untaught and uncured by the ruin which has been wrought, refuse to recognize the great fact presented to you of a completed and James Guturie, ex-Senator Dixon, Hon. John our aid every suggestion of prudence, and ex interview. This request was, on the 12th inst.,

government and their countrymen that their ear- by the meeting: and ceaseless efforts in behalf of peace had been futile, and that the government of the United States meant to subjugate them by force of arms. Whatever may be the result, impartial history will record the innocence of the government of the Confederate States, and place the responsibility of the blood and mourning that may ensue upon those who have denied the great fundamental doctrine of American liberty, that "governments derive their just powers from the consent land armaments in motion to subject the people of one portion of this land to the will of another portion. That that can never be done while a freeman survives in the Confederate States to wield a weapon, the undersigned appeal to past history to prove. These military demonstracertainly far from being in keeping and consistency with the theory of the Secretary of State. maintained in his memorandum, that these States are still component parts of the late American

gress, upon a fore gn power, much less upon any portion of the people of the United States. The undersigned, like the Secretary of State, have no purpose to "invite or engage in discussion" of the subject on which their two governments are so irreconcilably at variance. It is this variance that has broken up the old Union, the disintegration of which has only begun. It is proper, however, to advise you that it were well government and to characterize the deliberate, as others in which you have recently indulged. going to do with them ! The undersigned would omit the performance of Is he going to re-take Fort Sumter? Is he known to the government of the United States | he congregate them at Washington? that the people of the Confederate States have declared their independence with a full knowledge it was like a beleaguered city. We heard sounds

Union, as the undersigned are not aware of any

off the authority of the British crown. lay the objects of the mission with which they are charged before the President of the United States, because so to do would be to recognize hold them as subjugated provinces? If they that pervades the memorandum before us. The honest man. them; and, appealing to God and the judgment drawn from Fort Sumter.

State had prevented him from giving the note his | you ?" ttention. The Assistant Secretary of State then asked for the address of Messrs. Crawford and done it is proper should be here explained. The Let us stand boldly and fearlessly, as is charac gated. They might be exterminated—but con memorandum is dated March 15, and was not de teristic of the Kentuckians, and cry Peace! Hold quered never. livered until April 8. Why was it withheld day. fast to that we know to be good, and let those ing the intervening twenty-three days? In the men who want to make the experiment of secespostscript to your memorandum you say it "was sion go as individual amateurs and find congenial delayed, as was understood, with their (Messrs, spirits for their work. [Cheers.] I will leave to For syth and Crawford's) consent." This is true; other gentlemen to dilate upon all those subjects.

but it is also true that on the 15th of March. We have men who want us at once. Does not Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford were assured by a that inaugurate war? Does not that begin to person occupying a high official position in the create men of the northern border into foes? Keep government, and who, as they believed, was up your relations of trade and commerce and good speaking by authority, that Fort Sumter would fellowship; stand firm by the cause and heed the be evacuated within a very few days, and that no counsels of men who have ever counseled peace measure changing the existing status prejudicially and harmony and attendant prosperity. to the Confederate States, as respects Fort Pick- This thing of breaking the links of a govern of gallant firemen of the metropolis. This reg. that, although he has supposed that he might ens, was then contemplated, and these assurances me it under which we have prospered is a hard iment will be ready to leave for Washington at safely and with propriety have adopted these conany moment after twelve o'clock to-night All clusions without making any reference of the subit wants are rifles, which the government is to ject to the Executive, yet so strong has been his would be notified to us. On the 1st of April we furnish, and which should be sent on without de- desire to practice entire directness and to act in a were again informed that there might be an at be if war is inaugurated? I tell you that you with rounds of applause, and his speech created tempt to supply Fort Sumter with provisions, but need not believe the telegraphic reports. I know a decided sensation. that Governor Pickeas should have previous the hearts and sentiments and feelings that will notice of this attempt. There was no suggestion come forth and battle in the free States for us! of any reinforcement.

sanctions the Secretary's decision declining offi- the administration at the time, or at all events of them, so long as there is a tree for a fortification, Jeff. will then order out a million.—Lou. Jour. Lafayette Courier.

delay was assented to for the express purpose of [Applause.] attaining the great end of the mission of the un- I am for Kentucky holding fast to that she CUSING THE GOVERNMENT OF DECEPTION, AND dersigned, to wit: A pacific solution of existing knows to be good, and for her standing firm for complications. The inference deducible from the right, and for abiding events as heroes should do. date of your memorandum, that the undersigned | Why should a man be scared by the first danger had, of their own volition and without cause, con- and fly inte still greater peril? You were starsented to this long hiatus in the grave duties with thed at the reports from Cincinnati; last evening which they were charged, is therefore not con- Louisville was excited-to-day you are reconciled The "memorandum" dated Department of sistent with a just exposition of the facts of the for there is nothing in the reports. You will State, Washington, March 15, 1861, with post-case. The intervening twenty-three days were hear of great battles, but you will often hear of script under date of 8th instant, has been received through the hands of Mr. J. T. Pickett, which was to smooth the path to a pacific solu-

Secretary to this commission, who, by the instruc- tion, the distinguished personage alluded to co Providence, that was with us through the Revotions of the undersigned, called for it on yester- operating with the undersigned, and every step of lution in the councils of the framers of this govthat effort is recorded in writing, and now in pos- ernment, and has been with us ever since, has In that memorandum you correctly state the session of the undersigned and of their govern- deserted us, and I hope He has chosen Kentucky arport of the official note addressed to you by ment. It was only when all these anxious efforts to be the great mediator for the restoration of the undersigned on the 12th ultimo. Without for peace had been exhausted, and it became peace and the preservation of our country. repeating the contents of that note in full, it is clear that Mr. Lincoln had determined to appeal Hon. Nat. Wolfe, from the committee on resmough to say here that its object was to invite to the sword to reduce the people of the Confedehe government of the United States to a friend- rate States to the will of the section or party olution, which were adopted with hardly a disconsideration of the relations between the whose President he is, that the undersigned re senting voice:

ve rejected the authority of the United States three days, two gentlemen of official distinction and every dictate of wisdom and patriotism must and established a government of their own. as high as that of the personage hitherto alluded prompt our State to maintain most resolutely her Those relations had to be friendly or hostile. The to aided the undersigned as intermediaries in position of loyalty. Situated on the border of ing contiguous territories, had to stand to each The undersigned, Commissioners of the Con territory exposed to the hostile attack, should the

other in the relation of good neighbors, each federate States of America, having thus made Union be divided into two separate sovereignties, seeking their happiness and pursuing their nation- answer to all they deem material in the memo- and with but one million of population to oppose al destinies in their own way, without interference random filed in the Department on the 15th of the four or five millions of the States contiguous JOHN FORSYTH, MARTIN J. CRAWFORD.

A. B. ROMAN.

BUT DECLINES TO ANSWER IT. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

sioned the undersigned to approach the govern been apprised by a memorandum which has been and assumes her sovereign powers as an independment of the United States with the olive branch delivered to them that the Secretary of State is ent State, that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, re of peace, and to offer to adjust the great questions not at liberty to hold official intercourse with maining loyal to the Union, must become her pobending between them in the only way to be jus them, will, it is presumed, expect no notice from litical antagonists. If Kentucky deserts the tified by the consciences and common sense of him of the new communication which they have stars and stripes, and those States adhere to the good men who had nothing but the welfare of the addressed to him under date of the 9th inst., be flag of the Union, it seems impossible to imagyond the simple acknowledgment of the receipt | ine a continuance of our old friendly relations, Your government has not chosen to meet the undersigned in the conciliatory and peaceful A true copy of the original received by the spirit in which they are commissioned. Persist Commissioners of the Confederate States, thts It is from no fear that Kentucky would not J. T. Pickett, Secretary, &c., &c.

Union Meeting in Louisville.

successful revolution; you close your eyes to the Young Brown and Judge Bulloch. The peo- hausting every effort to reconcile difficulties, be existence of the government founded upon it, and ignore the high duties of moderation and humanity which attach to you in dealing with this great fact. Had you met these issues with the tie of consanguinity and common interests. To frankness and manliness with which the under- show the spirit which animates the loyal citizens have, by overt acts, commenced war against the signed were instructed to present them to you and of Kentucky, we give in brief the speech of Hon. United States, without consultation with Kentucky

MR. GUTHRIE'S SPEECH. remedy for a sectional President was in the Union until that Government becomes aggressive, tyand under the Constitution. We knew we had a rannical and regardless of our rights in slave pro Senate against him, and hoped that we had the House against him; and there would have been if 2. That the national Government should be organized a separate government, and one exer- coercive. tions against the people of the second States are party in the Union and under the Constitution. We had a Legislature called; we have had a in this State to co operate with the Southe Peace Conference at Washington, and both failed; Confederacy, when the acknowledged intentio constitutional power in the President of the United
States to levy war, without the consent of Confriends did not know how to take it, and his op- plication of existing difficulties.

forked tougue. [Cheers.] Then the troops were ture duty, and usefulness in the hope of media to be withdrawn from Fort Sumter, and then not, tion, prevent Kentucky from taking part with the but were to be furnished with supplies only. Now in the action of the Southern Confeder acy, and that of Mr. Lincoln, the friends of both by any of the modes indicated, the people of the Confederate States will ever be brought to submit to the authority of the government of the United States. You are dealing with delusions, too, when you seek to separate our people from our government and to characterize the deliberate. sovereign act of that people as a "perversion of a temporary and partisan excitement." If you cherish these dreams you will be awakened from them and find them as unreal and unsubstantial as other in which is a source of the president has issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 men; but he has not told us what he was

of an obvious duty were they to fail to make going to defend Fort Pickens? If so, why does of all the responsibilities of that act, and with as of martial music, the tramp of armed men, and firm a determination to maintain it by all the roll of artillery. And now Lincoln wants means with which nature has endowed them as 75,000 men, where every other President has that which sustained their fathers when they threw lived like an American citizen, as we have lived, have declined to appoint a day to enable them to after State is tendering men and money. Is the

the independence and separate nationality of the are, Lincoln should, like an honest man, have Confederate States. This is the vein of thought told us in his inaugural, and some say he is an truth of history requires that it should distinctly appear upon the record that the undersigned did we hear no voice of peace, and after his legions not ask the Government of the United States to have drowned the South in carnage is there to be recognize the independence of the Confederate no peace? What is the end of all wars-peace! States. They only asked audience to adjust, in a No free people were ever conquered until they spirit of amity and peace, the new relations were exterminated. Why shall not the people of springing from a manifest and accomplished rev- America have peace before, rather than after war, dution in the government of the late Federal when its desolating influence has blighted the Union. Your refusal to entertain these overtures land? I want Kentucky to take her stand for for a peaceful solution, the active naval and military preparation of this Government, and a formal notice to the commanding General of the Confederate forces in the harbor of Charleston that the President intends to provision Fort Sumter by peace, will be reached, and whose voice will State, which had so often honored him with undersigned, and can only be received by the world, as a declaration of war accident the Country of the world, as a declaration of war accident the Country of the country world, as a declaration of war against the Con- have prospered beyond example in the records of federate States; for the President of the United time; free and self-governed, without oppression, States knows that Fort Sumter can not be pro- without taxation to be felt, and new going to cut visioned without the effusion of blood. The uneach others throats; and why? Because Presidersigned, in behalf their Government and people, dent's Lincoln and Davis couldn't settle the etiaccept the gage of battle thus thrown down to quette upon which the troops were to be with-

of mankind for the righteousness of their cause. Kentucky is a State in this matter, on the bor- done right in refusing to send a soldier in response the people of the Confederate States will defend der of the Ohio, with six or seven hundred miles to Lincoln's call, and it was now necessary to detheir liberties to the last against this flagrant and of coast bordering upon Ohio, Indiana and Illi- cide whether she would pay tribute to sustain Lin open attempt at their subjugation to sectional nois-States with whom we have ever lived in coln in a mad and unholy war. peace and good fellowship. We have no quarrel He favored arming the State in all events. He This communication can not be properly closed with them, and they must have none with us. without adverting to the date of your memoran- We have asked the South to stay their hands, could long exist. Kentucky was already in a dum. The official note of the undersigned, of for we had a great stake in this government, and state of rebellion if Gov. Magoffin's action in rethe 12th March, was delivered to the Assistant they have not. We plead with Lincoln for peace fusing to call out troops was indorsed by the peo-Secretary of State on the 13th of that month, the and have not been hearkened to. Shall we be ple, and he believed it was universally applauded gentleman who delivered it informing him that hearkened to in the din of arms? There will be by Kentuckians. The idea advanced in the late the Secretary of this Commission would call at a time when Kentucky's voice, if she stands firm | meeting here, that Kentucky was going to fight twelve o'clock noon, on the next day, for an an- on her own soil, fighting with neither section; neither for Lincoln nor the South, but for the swer. At the appointed hour Mr. Pickett did ours will be heard by millions of people of the Union, was ridiculous. Our proud old Commoncall, and was informed by the Assistant Secretary free States, who will hearken to us and say : | wealth must play a manly part, as she had ever of State that the engagements of the Secretary of "Why should there be strife between us and done. In his judgment, the whole fifteen slave

I have always counseled against inconsiderate from the horrors of civil war; indeed, matters measures. We are not situated to meet even our had gone so far that it alone could avert war. Forsyth, the members of the Commission then border friends in arms. How long would it take But if nothing would restrain Mr. Lincoln from present in this city, took note of the address on a to make the northern bank of the Ohio bristle his reckless purpose he had no fear of the result. card, and engaged to send whatever reply might to make the northern bank of the Control of the State of People could not be subju-

olutions, reported the following preamble and res-

red, which call for action on the part of her citireguant and undeniable fact that those people It is proper to add that, during these twenty- zens; and every consideration of self-interest, the slave States, with seven hundred miles of to her, which might become unfriendly, Kentucky owes it to herself to exercise a wise precaution before she precipitates any course of action which may involve her in an internecine war. She has MR. SEWARD, IN REPLY TO THE COMMISSIONERS, AC- DO reason to distrust the present kindly feelings KNOWLEDGES THE RECEIPT OF THEIR LETTER, of the people who reside on the north bank of the Ohio river, long her friendly neighbors, and connected by a thousand ties of business and Washington, April 10, 1861. | consanguinity, but she must realize the fact that Messrs. Forsyth, Crawford and Roman, having if Kentucky separates from the Federal Union, onsanguinity, but she must realize the fact that

always prove herself equal to the exigencies of any new position she might see propor to assume, any new position she might see propor to assume, and from no distrust of the bravery of her sons, done with the modeling tools; this consists in that these suggestions are made, but as " when The Louisville Democrat says one of the in the course of human events it becomes necesresult of the destruction of the Union, under which we might have continued to live happily and gloriously together had the spirit of the anand gloriously together had the spirit of the ancestry who framed the common Constitution ani- to call for a sober expression as to the proper po-

Resolved, 1. That as the Confederate States melancholy duty to return home and tell their James Gutarie to, and the resolutions adopted tucky and their sister Southern States, Kentucky reserves to herself the right to choose her own position, and that, while her national sympathies are with those who have a common interest in Events press upon us with haste, and we scarce. the protection of slavery, she still acknowledges ly know what is to come next. When Mr. Lin- her loyalty and fealty to the government of the coln was elected President, we all felt that the United States, which she will cheerfully render

all men had stood at their posts as Kentucky has tried by its acts, and that the several States, as of the governed," and who have set haval and stood. But certain States chose to take the remitts peers in their appropriate spheres, will hold it edy into their own hands, and dissolve their connection with the Union; South Carolina first, and should be fraternal in their efforts to bring back then seven other States followed. They have the seceding States, and not sanguinary or

cising governmental authority. Louisville spoke | 3. That as we oppose the call of the President early, decidedly and firmly against a sectional for volunteers for the purpose of coercing the sethe result of the deliberations of both Houses of of the latter is to march upon the City of Wash-Congress failed to find a remedy for secession. ington and capture the Capital, and when in its The Peace Conference at Washington was equally march thither, it must pass through States which have not yet renounced their allegiance to the

naugural. It was construed at an inaugural of 4. That secession is a remely for no evils. peace and as an inaugural of war. His chosen real or imaginary but an aggravation and com ponents were divided as to its meaning. I sus- | 5. That the memories of the past, the interests pected it, for, like the serpent, it spoke with a of the present, and the solemn convictions of fuseceding States against the General Government. 6. That "the present duty of Kentucky is to maintain her present independent position, taking sides not with the administration, nor with the se eeding States, but with the Union against them both, declaring her soil to be sacred from the

hostile tread of either, and if necessary, to make the declaration good with her strong right arm." 7. That to the end Kentucky may be fully prepared for any contingency, "we would have her arm herself thoroughly at the earliest practicable moment," by regular legal action. 8. That we look to the young men of the Kentucky State Guard, as the bulwarks of the safety of our Commonwealth, and that we conjure them to remember that they are pledged, equally to

fidelity to the United States and Kentucky. 9. That the Union and the Constitution, being mainly the work of Southern soldiers and statesmen, in our opinion, furnishes a surer guaranty for "Southern rights" than can be found under any other system of government yet devised by ff the authority of the British crown.

The undersigned clearly understand that you citizens. We learn from the telegraph that State

The Speech of Hon. John C. Breckinridge. The announcement that Ex-Vice President Breckinridge would speak, drew the greatest

crowd to the Court-house that ever assembled in this city to hear a political address. Long before the hour arrived the City Hall, which it is said will accommodate four thousand persons, was densely packed, and thousands could not find standing room. That all might hear the gifted Kentuckian, it was determined that he would speak from the steps of the Court house, where, for nearly two hours, he held the vast crowd enchained by his powerful argument.

Mr. Breckinridge discussed the issues now be

fore the country as a patriot and a statesman. He showed that if Kentucky remained in the

Federal Union, although she might desire to be neutral, that she would have to furnish millions of dollars per year to aid Lincoln in subjugating the Southern people, to whom we are allied by in-terest and by blood. Certainly Kentucky had

did not believe that a state of armed neutrality States ought to unite, and this might save us

He begged that all party differences and rancor be forgotten in the midst of these distractions. Maledictions had been poured upon his devoted head, and unjustly, but he had no further remembrance of them. Our safety and security require ! one sentiment, one action; let there be no divisions in our councils

He thought Kentucky ought to call a convention before the Fourth of July, at which time Mr. Lincoln would convene his Congress, that her people may determine their future action. He levers, an arrangement which indeed is indispendeplored civil strife, but it was necessary that we sable upon very rough lines. There is an advanshould be prepared for any emergency, and there tage also in providing wedges upon the inner faces fore the State ought to be armed. Intestine war of the axle guards, so as to take up the wear of was fearful; but war does exist, and we had to the boxes. look the dangers bravely in the face. If we had Mr. Breckinridge was frequently interrupted

Lincoln ordered out seventy-five thousand If the North comes to ravage our land we will men, and then Jeff. Davis, it is said, ordered out of this city, and Revs. Bacon and Taylor, of At-The undersigned did not hesitate to believe meet them as Kentuckians always meet their foes. a hundred and fifty thousand. We suppose Lin-

Religions Miscellany

gas is commonly expressed in candles' power of gas, burning at the rate of five feet an hour, and giving light equal in illuminating power to seventeen spermeceti candies, which burn one hundred and twenty grains of spermaceti an hour, each, is called seventeen-candle gas. The illuminating power is determined by photometry; and it is possible for gas to vary in illuminating power from one to sixty candles.

The richer the gas, the lower the pressure un-der which it ought to be burned. Pressure con-denses gas into a smaller space; therefore more gas goes through the meter under a high pressure, than under a low pressure, though the index shows the same quantity, for it measures the velume, not the density. Gas regulators will rende. the pressure of the gas uniform, immediately after passing through them, but they can not compensate for elevation of burners, nor for any other disturbing causes, after the gas has left them. The more gas is drawn from the mains, for consumption, the less will be the pressure in them. Meters are, or can be, generally made to give a sufficiently accurate measure of the gas passing through them.

Burners effect, to a serious degree, the quantity of illumination obtainable from a given quantity of gas. Many of them are liable to burn away so as to give more gas the older they are, and thus waste, or cause expense. There are four principle kinds of burners—first, the simple jet; second, the agrand; third, the fish-tail; fourth, the bat-wing. These are made of different sizes, and of varying powers of illuminations.

MANUFACTURE OF ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENTS. The manufacture of architectural ornaments, both for interior and exterior application, is an interesting branch of industry, now extensively carried on in most of our principal cities. The materials chiefly used for interior ornaments are plaster of paris, papier mache, carton pere, paste composition, artificial woods, and iron; and those for exterior ornaments are terra cota, Roman cement, different kinds of artificial stone and from The manufacture depends entirely upon the mul-tiplication of copies by means of moulds or dies. and, therefore, the production of the mould of die is the first object to be attained. The mouldin which plaster ornaments are produced are made of plaster, or of a mixture of one part beeswax to two parts rosin; the rosin gives hard ness, the beeswax toughness, and these materials are mixed in such proportions as will give the desired qualities in the mould. These are melted and blended together over a slow fire, until they are thoroughly mixed, when they are fit for use If the wax be poured on too hot, it will crack

The models from which such moulds are made must be formed by hand. They are usually of potter's clay, moulded into shape by the aid o: small wooden and brass tools. The clay is propared by being made free from grit, then moist ened and beaten with a smallet until it ceases t stick to the fingers or tools; it is then taken suitable lumps, and stuck with a little water to board, upon which the outline of the ornament has been sketced, the rough outline and contour being given by the fingers, which process is giving the true shape and contour to all the parts and in giving a rough finish to the whole work pression of features, etc.

THE SUB-MARINE EXPLORER.—An invention termed the sub marine explorer has lately come into use. It is a sort of diving-bell with double walls, the space between the inner and outer walls being divided into an upper compartment for compressed air, and several lower ones for ballasting water. It is made specifically a little lighter than the water it displaces at the surface, and when the men wish to descend, they force water into the lower or ballasting chambers; and when they wish to ascend they turn a valve, and allow the compressed air of the upper chamber to enter the lower one, and expel the water.

The essential point, however, of the invention is, that by washing the air which they have breathed, they remove all the carbonic acid, and replace it with oxygen obtained from the spray of water which they wash the air with, so that the workmen can stay under water without any connection with the surface, for an indefinite length of time. The reason of this is, that there is air held in solution by the water, and this air is riche in oxygen gas than ordinary atmospheric air, the latter containing only twenty one per cent. of oxygen, while the formeri asserted to contain as much as forty-four per cent.

Water will also take up into solution with it, carbonic acid in preference to oxygen; therefore, when the workmen, by means of a pump with a rose-head, throw a spray of water through the air in their chamber, the water gives up its oxygen and absorbs carbonic acid and other impurities, leaving the air good, and fit to support life or combustion—a principle easy to be under-

ALUMINOUS STONES .- The class of precious stones comprised under the term aluminous are of great beauty and of peculiar artistic value. Sapphires of all kinds, rubies, topazes, chrysaberyls, turquises and tourmalins come under the designation With the exception of the turquois these are the hardest of all substances after the diamond. The sapphire is the hardest of the aluminous stones; it is pure alumina, as the diamond is pure carbon. When absolutely pure, it is of a beautiful blue color; when colored by minute quantities of other substances, it is called the oriental ruby, topaz, emerald, or amethyst, according as its color is red, yellow, green or violet. When bair brown it is called adamantine spar. The term oriental ruby or topaz are ap-

propriate; the ordinary gems of these names being alumina in excess, instead of pure alumina. The terms oriental emerald and amethyst being silli-The sapphire of a fine deep blue color is valued at about fifteen dollars the carat. The value of the oriental ruby increases with its weight in a more rapid ratio than the diamond; it and a diamond of the first water are of equal value, when both are of the weight of three and one half. carats. An oriental ruby of six carats is word five thousand dollars. Above the weight of twenty carats the oriental ruby is called the carbuncle, and this is the most precious of all known substances. Gems of this size are extreme rare. The oriental emerald, topaz, and amethy are all more valuable than other stones of the same name. An oriental emerald of first quality is extremely valuable, being worth thirty-five dollars a carat—those of inferior quality rangua-from that to three dollars and a half. The ories

tal topaz and amethyst are not so valuable as the The chrysaberyl, next to the different species sapphire, is the bardest of all known substance-It is a yellowish green, and in the interior of the stone, viewed in certain directions, is an undula ting, bluish, opalescent play of light, which very beautiful, and forms one of its chief attrations to the jeweler. Crystals fit for jewelry are exceedingly rare and highly valued.

ENGINE WHEELS .- There is, perhaps, an element in the application of power, more capagine upon the rails. Cases are on record in which the adhesion was known to have been two-fifth of the insistant weight-an amount which would enable an engine, with all its weight on the driv ing wheels, to ascend a gradient of over two thousand feet per mile. In other cases, engine wheels will slip, when the known resistance the train is less than one twelfth of the welch upon them.

Twelve tons upon a single pair of wheels are considered as the maximum limit for the narrow guage; but on adhesion of only one tenwhich in some cases is all that can be oftained-would not permit the engine to draw onehalf its full load. It is a question, also whether the permanent way is not unduly strained by the instantaneous application at one point of a weight as great as six tons. If four coupled wheels, carrying four tons each, were employed, this exand one rhird more adhesion would be gained

The only objection which can be urged against coupling the wheels, is, of course, the difficulty of preserving exactly equal diameters for all, without which more or less additional friction would be incurred. The taw crank pins of each pair of wheels should be placed, as a matter of course, at the same angle with each other-say a right angle in both pair of wheels; from want of care, however, in fitting, proper accuracy in this respect is not obtained always, and the coupling rods are often strained, and considerable power is lost in consequence. The possibility of bad workmanship cannot be charged, however, as a fault upon the arrangement itself. Reasonable care will always insure the correct working of the coupling rods, whilst with wheels one equiral, it cannot be difficult to keep them so.

In the United States, where engines with four coupled wheels are chiefly employed, it was for-merly customary, on account of the curvatureof the lines, to apply flat tyres to the forward or principal pair of driving wheels. It is found, however, that greater steadiness is secured, and that the tyres preserve their equality of size better by providing flanges for all. Conf wheels run better together when the inner ends

THE WAR FEELING AT ATTICA .- There was an impromptu meeting of the citizens of Attica held on yesterday, to greet the Warren Guards on their way through the town. Patriotic speeches were made by Major Mace and John S. Williams. tica. We are told that the speeches of the two Revs. were truly eloquent and decidedly warlike